

电机作业题第九章

9.1

解：效率为 $\eta = \frac{P_N}{\sqrt{3}U_N I_N \cos \theta_N} = \frac{7.5 \times 10^3}{\sqrt{3} \times 380 \times 16.4 \times 0.78} = 0.891$

9.4

解：

(1) 已知额定转速为 $1457 r/min$ ，因为额定转速略低于同步转速，故该机的同步转速为 $n_1 = 1500(r/min)$

极对数为 $p = \frac{60f}{n_1} = \frac{60 \times 50}{1500} = 2$

额定转差率为 $s_N = \frac{n_1 - n}{n_1} = \frac{1500 - 1457}{1500} = 0.0287$

(2) 额定输入功率为 $P_1 = \frac{P_2}{\eta} = \frac{90}{0.895} = 100.559(kW)$

额定输入电流为 $I_{1N} = \frac{P_1}{\sqrt{3}U_{1N} \cos \theta_N} = \frac{100.559 \times 10^3}{\sqrt{3} \times 3000 \times 0.86} = 22.503(A)$

额定输出转矩 $T_2 = \frac{P_2}{\Omega} = \frac{90 \times 10^3}{\frac{2\pi \times 1457}{60}} = 590.167(N \cdot m)$

(3) 求归算变比先计算每相有效匝数

定子每相槽数 $q = \frac{Z_1}{2pm_1} = \frac{48}{2 \times 3 \times 3} = 4$

定子槽距角 $\alpha = \frac{p \times 360^\circ}{Z_1} = \frac{2 \times 360^\circ}{48} = 15^\circ$

定子绕组因数 $K_d = \frac{\sin q \frac{\alpha}{2}}{q \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{\sin 4 \times 7.5^\circ}{4 \sin 7.5^\circ} = 0.95766$

$\tau = \frac{z}{2p} = 12$

$\beta = \alpha(\tau - y) = 30^\circ$

$$k_p = \cos \frac{\beta}{2} = 0.966$$

$$k_{N1} = k_p k_d = 0.925$$

$$\text{定子绕组每相匝数 } N_1 = pqN_c = 2 \times 4 \times 40 = 320$$

$$\text{电动势变比 } K_e = 2N_1 K_{N1} = 2 \times 320 \times 0.925 = 592$$

$$\text{电流变比 } K_i = \frac{2pm_1 N_1 K_{N1}}{Z_2} = \frac{2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 320 \times 0.925}{60} = 59.2$$

$$\text{阻抗变比 } K_e K_i = 35046.4$$

$$(4) \text{ 额定时电动势为 } E_1 = 0.9U_1 = 0.9 \times \frac{3000}{\sqrt{3}} = 1558.846(V)$$

$$\text{每极磁通 } \Phi_m = \frac{E_1}{4.44 f_1 N_1 k_{N1}} = 0.0237$$

$$\text{气隙磁密最大值 } B_m = \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{\Phi_m}{l\tau} = 0.752(T)$$

$$(5) \text{ 转子每相槽数 } q = \frac{Z_2}{2pm_2} = 5$$

$$\text{转子槽距角 } \alpha = \frac{p \times 360^\circ}{Z_2} = 12^\circ$$

$$\text{绕组因数 } K_{d2} = \frac{\sin q \frac{\alpha}{2}}{q \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}} = 0.9567$$

$$k_{p2} = 1$$

$$k_{N1} = k_p k_d = 0.9567$$

$$\text{转子绕组每相匝数 } N_2 = \frac{60}{3} = 20$$

$$\text{每相转子感应电动势 } E_2 = 4.44 s f_1 N_2 K N_2 \Phi_m = 2.89$$

$$\text{转子电动势的频率 } f_2 = s f_1 = 0.0287 \times 50 = 1.4335(Hz)$$

$$(6) \text{ 定子基波旋转磁动势的振幅 } \frac{3}{2} F_m = \frac{3}{2} \times 0.9 \times \frac{N_1 k_{N1}}{p} I = 4495.5$$

9.5

解：额定转差率 $s_N = \frac{n_1 - n}{n_1} = \frac{1000 - 975}{1000} = 0.025$

设以 \dot{U}_1 为参考轴，则 $\dot{U}_1 = 1000\sqrt{3}\angle 0^\circ$

(1) 应用 T 形等效电路计算

$$\text{定子电流： } I_1 = \frac{U_1}{Z_1 + \frac{Z_2' Z_m}{Z_2' + Z_m}} = 100.4\angle -30.39^\circ$$

$$\text{转子电流： } -I_2' = \frac{I_1 Z_m}{Z_2' + Z_m} = 88.45\angle 49.00^\circ$$

(2) 应用较准确近似等效电路计算

$$\text{修正系数： } C_1 = 1 + \frac{X_1}{X_m} = 1.04$$

$$\text{转子电流： } -I_2' = \frac{U_1}{(r_1 + c_1 \frac{r_2'}{s}) + j(x_1 + c_1 x_2')} = 88.50\angle -12.03^\circ$$

$$\text{励磁电流： } I_m' = \frac{U_1}{(r_1 + r_m) + j(x_1 + x_m)} = 33.99\angle -84.27^\circ$$

$$\text{定子电流： } I_1 = I_m' - \frac{I_2'}{c_1} = 100.8\angle -30.76^\circ \text{ A}$$

(3) 应用简化等效电路计算

$$\text{转子电流： } -I_2' = \frac{U_1}{(r_1 + \frac{r_2'}{s}) + j(x_1 + x_2')} = 91.88\angle -12.25^\circ$$

$$\text{励磁电流： } I_m' = \frac{U_1}{(r_1 + r_m) + j(x_1 + x_m)} = 33.99\angle -84.27^\circ$$

$$\text{定子电流： } I_1 = I_m' - I_2' = 107.4\angle -29.78^\circ \text{ A}$$

9-6

解：

(1) 电磁功率： $P_m = P_1 - P_{cu1} - P_{fe} = 6.32 \times 10^3 - 341 - 16.75 = 5811.5 \text{ W}$

$$\text{内功率: } P_i = P_m - P_{cu2} - P_{fe} = 5811.5 - 237.5 = 5574w$$

$$\text{输出功率: } P_2 = P_i - P_{mec} - P_{ad} = 5574 - 45 - 29 = 5500w$$

$$\text{电机效率: } \eta = \frac{P_2}{P_1} = \frac{5500}{6.32 \times 10^3} = 87.03\%$$

$$(2) \text{ 转差率: } S = \frac{P_{cu2}}{P_m} = \frac{237.5}{5811.5} = 0.041$$

$$\text{同步转速: } n_1 = \frac{60f}{p} = 1500r / \min$$

$$\text{由 } S_N = \frac{n_1 - n}{n_1} \text{ 可得 } \frac{1500 - n}{1500} = 0.041$$

额定转速为 $n=1439 \text{ r/min}$

$$(3) \text{ 电磁转矩: } T = \frac{P_i}{\Omega} = 5574 \times \frac{60}{2\pi \times 1439} = 37.00N \cdot m$$

$$\text{机械转矩: } T_2 = \frac{P_2}{\Omega} = 36.52N \cdot m$$

9-7

$$\text{解: (1) 转差率: } S = \frac{n_1 - n}{n} = 0.033, p = \frac{60f}{n} = 2$$

用较准确的近视等效电路计算

$$\text{转子电流: } I_2' = \frac{U_1}{(r_1 + c_1 \frac{r_2'}{s}) + j(x_1 + c_1 x_2')} = 15.42 \angle -14.22^\circ$$

$$\text{励磁电流: } I_m' = \frac{U_1}{(r_1 + r_m) + j(x_1 + x_m)} = 4.89 \angle -82.80^\circ$$

$$\text{定子电流: } I_1 = I_m' - \frac{I_2'}{c_1} = 17.23 \angle -29.54^\circ$$

$$\text{输入功率: } P_1 = m_1 U_1 I_1 \cos \varphi_1 = 17089w$$

$$\text{电磁功率: } P_m = m_1 I_2'^2 \frac{r_2'}{s} = 15879w$$

$$\text{定子铜耗: } P_{cu1} = m_1 I_1^2 r_1 = 661w$$

$$\text{定子铁耗: } P_{fe} = m_1 I_m'^2 r_m = 646w$$

转子铜耗: $P_{cu2} = m_1 I_2'^2 r_2' = 529W$

(2) 最大转矩: $T_m = \frac{m_1 p}{\omega_1} \frac{U_1^2}{2c_1[r_1 + \sqrt{r_1^2 + (x_1 + c_1 x_2')^2}]} = 193.79N \cdot m$

额定转矩: $T_N = \frac{m_1 p}{\omega_1} U_1^2 \frac{\frac{r_2'}{S_N}}{(r_1 + \frac{c_1 r_2'}{S_N})^2 + (x_1 + c_1 x_2')^2} = 101.05N \cdot m$

过载能力: $k_m = \frac{T_m}{T_N} = 1.918$

临界转差率: $S_k = \frac{c_1 r_2'}{\sqrt{r_1^2 + (x_1 + c_1 x_2')^2}} = 0.127$

(3) 由 $S_k=1$ 得: $r_2'' = \frac{\sqrt{r_1^2 + (x_1 + c_1 x_2')^2}}{c_1} = 5.936$

$r_{2\Delta}' = r_2'' - r_2' = 5.936 - 0.742 = 5.194$

9-8

解: (1) $n_1 = \frac{60f}{p} = 750r/min$ $S_N = \frac{n_1 - n_N}{n_1} = 0.037$

由简化转矩公式 $S_k = S_N (K_m + \sqrt{K_m^2 - 1}) = 0.148$

(2) $T_N = \frac{P_N}{2\pi \frac{n_1}{60}} = 3439N \cdot m$ $T_m = K_m \cdot T_N = 7325.19N \cdot m$

由 $T = T_m \frac{2S}{S_K}$ 可得

$S=0.01$ 时 $T=989.89Nm$

$S=0.02$ 时 $T=1979.78Nm$

$S=0.03$ 时 $T=2969.67Nm$

9-10

解:

(1) $P_M = P_2 + P_{mec} + P_{ad} + P_{cu2} = 155.9kW$

额定转差率: $S_N = \frac{P_{cu2}}{P_M} = 0.014$

同步转速: $n_1 = \frac{60f}{p} = 1500r/min$

额定转速: $n_N = (1 - S_N)n_1 = 1479 \text{ r/min}$

(2) $P_i = P_M - P_{cu2} = 153.7 \text{ kW}$

电磁转矩: $T = \frac{P_i}{\Omega} = 992.38 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$

(3) $U_1 = \frac{380 \times (1 - 20\%)}{\sqrt{3}} = 175.5 \text{ V}$

最大转矩: $T_m = \frac{m_1 p}{\omega_1} \frac{U_1^2}{2[r_1 + \sqrt{r_1^2 + (x_1 + x_2')^2}]} = 2137.9 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$

临界转差率: $S_k = \frac{r_2'}{\sqrt{r_1^2 + (x_1 + x_2')^2}} = 0.096$

负载转矩: $T_2 = \frac{P_2}{\Omega} = 968.49 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$

由 $\frac{T}{T_m} = \frac{2 + 2S_k}{\frac{S}{S_k} + \frac{S_k}{S} + 2S_k}$ 可得 $\frac{968.49}{2137.9} = \frac{2 + 2 \times 0.096}{\frac{S}{0.096} + \frac{0.096}{S} + 2 \times 0.096}$

解得 $S = 0.020 \leq S_k$ 电机能够正常运行

转速 $n = n_1(1 - s) = 1470 \text{ r/min}$

电机学第十章

10-2 有一台三相笼型异步电动机，额定参数：380V、50Hz、1455r/min、三角形连接，每相参数： $r_1=r'_2=0.072\Omega$ 、 $x_1=x'_2=0.2\Omega$ 、 $r_m=0.7\Omega$ 、 $x_m=5\Omega$ ，试求：

(1) 在额定电压下直接起动时，起动电流倍数、起动转矩倍数和功率因数？

(2) 应用星形-三角形起动时，起动电流倍数、起动转矩倍数和功率因数？

解：(1) $s_N = \frac{n_1 - n_N}{n_1} = \frac{1500 - 1455}{1500} = 0.03$ ，设 $\dot{U}_1 = 380\angle 0^\circ$ ，根据 T 型等效电路可得：

$$Z_1 = r_1 + jx_1 = 0.213\angle 70.2^\circ \quad Z_m = r_m + jx_m = 5.05\angle 82^\circ$$

$$Z'_{2s} = r'_2 / s_N + jx'_2 = 2.4 + j0.2 = 2.41\angle 5.2^\circ \quad c_1 = 1 + \frac{x_1}{x_m} = 1 + \frac{0.2}{5} = 1.04$$

$$\dot{I}_N = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{Z_1 + Z_m // Z'_{2s}} = \frac{380\angle 0^\circ}{0.213\angle 70.2^\circ + 2.01\angle 27.7^\circ} = 175\angle -31.6^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_N &= \frac{m_1 p}{\omega_1} U_1^2 \frac{r'_2 / s_N}{(r_1 + c_1 r'_2 / s_N)^2 + (x_1 + c_1 x'_2)^2} \\ &= \frac{3 \times 2}{6.28 \times 50} \times \frac{3 \times 2 \times 380^2 \times 0.072 / 0.03}{(0.072 + 1.04 \times 0.072 / 0.03)^2 + (0.2 + 1.04 \times 0.2)^2} \\ &= 979.5(Nm) \end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{I}_{st} = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{(r_1 + r'_2) + j(x_1 + x'_2)} = \frac{380\angle 0^\circ}{(0.072 + 0.072) + j(0.2 + 0.2)} = 894\angle -70.2^\circ (A)$$

$$\cos \theta_{1st} = \cos(-70.2^\circ) = 0.34$$

$$T_{st} = \frac{m_1 p}{\omega_1} U_1^2 \frac{r'_2}{(r_1 + r'_2)^2 + (x_1 + x'_2)^2} = 2.89(Nm)$$

$$\therefore \text{直接起动时: } K_I = \frac{I_{st}}{I_N} = \frac{894}{175} = 5.1(\text{倍}) \quad K_{st} = \frac{T_{st}}{T_N} = \frac{2.89}{979.5} = 0.003(\text{倍})$$

(2) 采用星形起动时：

$$\dot{I}_{st} = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{(r_1 + r'_2) + j(x_1 + x'_2)} = \frac{(380/\sqrt{3})\angle 0^\circ}{(0.072 + 0.072) + j(0.2 + 0.2)} = 516\angle -70.2^\circ (A)$$

$$\cos \theta_{1st} = \cos(-70.2^\circ) = 0.34$$

$$\therefore \text{星形 - 三角形起动时: } K'_I = \frac{K_I}{3} = \frac{5.1}{3} = 1.7(\text{倍})$$

$$K'_{st} = \frac{K_{st}}{3} = \frac{0.003}{3} = 0.001(\text{倍})$$

10.3

解：（1）当起动转矩最大时，有 $s_k = 1$

$$\text{修正系数 } c_1 = 1 + \frac{x_1}{x_m} = 1.04$$

$$\text{则由 } s_k = \frac{c_1 r_2'}{\sqrt{r_1^2 + (x_1 + c_1 x_2')^2}} = 1$$

$$\text{解得 } r_2' = 0.3984$$

$$\text{则需串电阻为 } r_\Delta = r_2' - r_2 = 0.326\Omega$$

$$\text{此时起动电流为 } I_{st} = \frac{U_1}{r_1 + r_m + j(x_1 + x_m)} + \frac{U_1}{c_1 r_1 + c_1^2 r_2' + j(c_1 x_1 + c_1^2 x_2')} = 598.9A$$

（2）当需要限制起动电流不超过额定电流的 2 倍时

$$\text{即 } I_{st} < 2I_N$$

$$I_N = \frac{U_1}{r_1 + r_m + j(x_1 + x_m)} + \frac{U_1}{c_1 r_1 + c_1^2 \frac{r_2}{s} + j(c_1 x_1 + c_1^2 x_2')}$$

$$I_{st} = \frac{U_1}{r_1 + r_m + j(x_1 + x_m)} + \frac{U_1}{c_1 r_1 + c_1^2 r_2' + j(c_1 x_1 + c_1^2 x_2')}$$

由上面三式可以解得

$$r_2' > 1.047\Omega$$

即每相回路中的电阻最小为 1.047

$$\text{此时的起动转矩为 } T_{st} = \frac{m_1 p}{\omega_1} U_1^2 \frac{r_2'}{(r_1 + c_1 r_2')^2 + j(x_1 + c_1 x_2')^2} = 651.3N \cdot m$$

起动转矩倍数 2

10.6

$$\text{解：（1）额定转速差为 } S_N = \frac{n_1 - n_N}{n_1} = \frac{1500 - 1470}{1500} = 0.02$$

$$\text{速度降至 } 1300r/\text{min} \text{ 时的转速差为 } S' = \frac{n_1 - n_2}{n_1} = \frac{1500 - 1300}{1500} = 0.1333$$

则每相串入调速电阻的阻值为 $r_{\Delta} = (\frac{s'}{s} - 1)r_2' = 5.667r_2'$

$$P_{cu2} = \frac{s_N}{1-s_N} P_N = 0.612kW$$

$$r_2' = \frac{P_{cu2}}{3I^2} = 0.07695\Omega$$

$$\text{则 } r_{\Delta} = 0.4361\Omega$$

$$(2) \text{ 调速电阻上功率损耗为 } P_{\Delta} = 3I^2 r_{\Delta} = 3.745kW$$